


Australian
Bureau of
Statistics

TYPE AND CONDITIONS OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT



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**TYPE AND CONDITIONS OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988**

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INQUIRIES

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Introduction

This publication summarises the results of a survey concerning part time employment which was conducted throughout Victoria in October 1988 as a supplement to the Australia-wide Monthly Population Survey. The supplementary survey was carried out at the request of the Victorian Department of Labour.

2 Information was collected about the employment conditions of those household members who were employed on a part time basis, or if employed full time, where the individual is employed on a casual or temporary basis.

Monthly Population Survey

Survey design

3 The Monthly Population Survey is based on a multi-stage sample of private and non-private dwellings. The sample covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the civilian population of Australia and includes about one-half of one per cent of Victoria's population. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by personal interview.

4 The Monthly Population Survey is made up of the Labour Force Survey and, for most months of the year, a supplementary topic. The main emphasis of the Monthly Population Survey is on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population and, for this reason, this component is usually referred to as the Labour Force Survey. Supplementary topics are carried out on a wide variety of topics.

Scope

5 All persons aged 15 years and over are included in the Labour Force Survey except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Supplementary survey

Survey design

6 The Supplementary survey was conducted using the sample of private and non-private dwellings in Victoria that were included in the Monthly Population Survey. This provided a sample of approximately 6,200 dwellings where a full response was obtained. Information was collected by personal interview.

Scope

7 All households which were in scope for the Monthly Population Survey were included in this survey.

Definitions

8 *Type of part time work:*

Temporary full-time Usually works 35 hours per week or more whether at work or at home, has no job security, has not worked full-time for all of the last 12 months, has paid holiday leave.

Casual full-time Usually works 35 hours per week or more whether at work or at home, has no job security, has not worked full-time for all of the last 12 months, does not have paid holiday leave.

Permanent part-time Usually works less than 35 hours per week whether at work or at home, has job security, has paid holiday leave.

Temporary part-time Usually works less than 35 hours per week whether at work or at home, has no job security, has paid holiday leave.

Regular casual Usually works less than 35 hours per week whether at work or at home, does not have paid holiday leave, paid for hours worked, steady income.

Irregular casual Usually works less than 35 hours per week whether at work or at home, does not have paid holiday leave, paid for hours worked, not a steady income.

Other part-time Usually works less than 35 hours a week whether at work or at home, does not have paid holiday leave, is not paid per hour.

The survey indicated that the temporary full-time and temporary part-time categories were small in size. It was therefore decided for tabulation and analysis purposes to combine them with casual full-time and permanent part-time respectively. Thus for sections 2-14 the five categories of part-time work are:

- . non-permanent full-time;
- . permanent or temporary part-time;
- . regular casual;
- . irregular casual; and
- . other part-time.

9 *Permanent job* A permanent job is one in which there are no limitations or reservations expressed as to the length of the period of employment, other than satisfactory performance by the employee.

10 *Steady income* If persons were paid at regular intervals and received approximately the same amount of money each pay, then they were said to have a steady income.

11 **Award** An award is a judicial decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Victorian Industrial Relations Commission, setting out the terms and conditions of employment and the rate of pay for a particular occupation, industry or union membership. Variations to an award can be attained by a registered agreement or by the arbitral process, in which case they are called determinations.

12 **Trade Unions** A trade union, or employee association, is an organisation consisting predominantly of employees. Its principal activities cover the negotiation of rates of pay, and conditions of employment for its members. Most of these bodies are registered with Commonwealth or State industrial authorities.

13 **Superannuation** A retirement benefit or superannuation scheme is any fund, association, scheme or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial support for members when they retire. They may infrequently be referred to as provident or pension schemes. Social Security pensions are not included in the above definition.

14 **Hours worked** This includes hours usually worked at the employers premises and at home.

Related publications

15 The ABS produces a wide range of publications relating to the Labour Force Survey. Other ABS publications which relate to this survey topic include:

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) (\$12.00)

A Guide to Labour Statistics (6201.0) (FREE)

The Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2) (\$7.50)

Types and Conditions of Part-time Employment, South Australia (6203.4)

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications, Australia (1101.0), which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Previous State Supplementary surveys

16 Users may be interested in reading past Victorian State Supplementary survey publications. These have included:

1983: *Housing, Victoria* (8790.2)

1984: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

1985: *Water using Appliances in Private Dwellings, Victoria* (8709.2)

1986: *Domiciliary Services, Victoria* (4402.2)

1987: *Crime and Crime Prevention, Victoria* (4507.2)

These publications are available for your use in the ABS library in your state office.

Symbols and other usages

- .. not applicable
- * estimate is subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.
- ** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (more than 50 per cent). Refer to the Technical Notes at the end of this publication.

1. TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK BY SEX

In Victoria from a total employment size of 1,967,400 for those persons aged 15 and over, about 320,000 persons or 16.3 per cent were employed on a part-time, casual or temporary full-time basis in their main job. Of these, 132,100 persons or 41.3 per cent were employed on a regular casual basis.

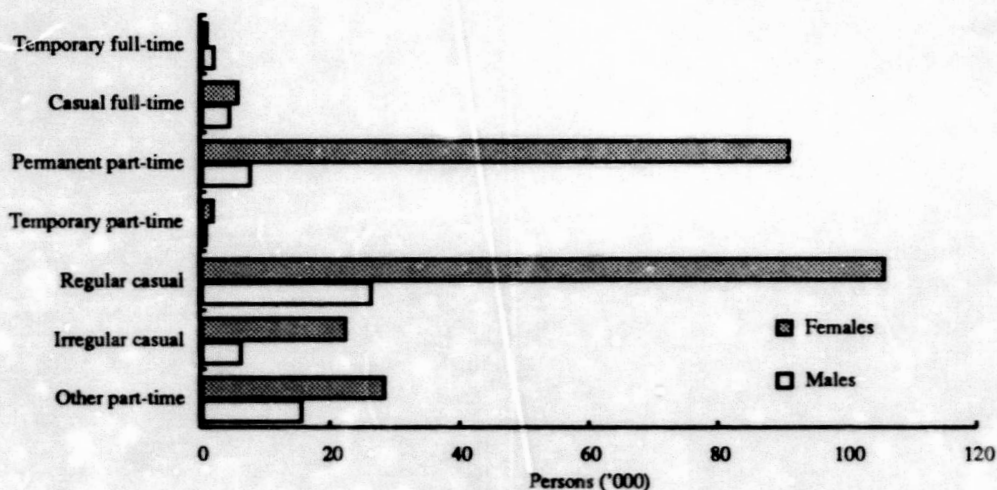
There were significantly more females (80.1 per cent) than males in part-time employment. The distribution pattern across the types of part-time employment varied somewhat between males and females.

The largest type of part-time employment for males is represented in regular casual and other part-time, whereas for females it is represented in regular casual and permanent part-time.

PART-TIME WORKERS : TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK BY SEX, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988 ('000)

Type of part-time work	Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Per cent
Temporary full-time	*2.1	**	*3.2	1.0
Casual full-time	4.6	5.8	10.4	3.2
Permanent part-time	7.7	90.9	98.7	30.8
Temporary part-time	**	*2.0	*3.0	0.9
Regular casual	26.3	105.8	132.1	41.3
Irregular casual	6.3	22.4	28.7	9.0
Other part-time	15.6	28.4	44.0	13.8
Total	63.7	256.4	320.0	100.0
	Number			
	Per cent	19.9	80.1	100.0

TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK BY SEX



2. TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK BY AGE AND SEX

5

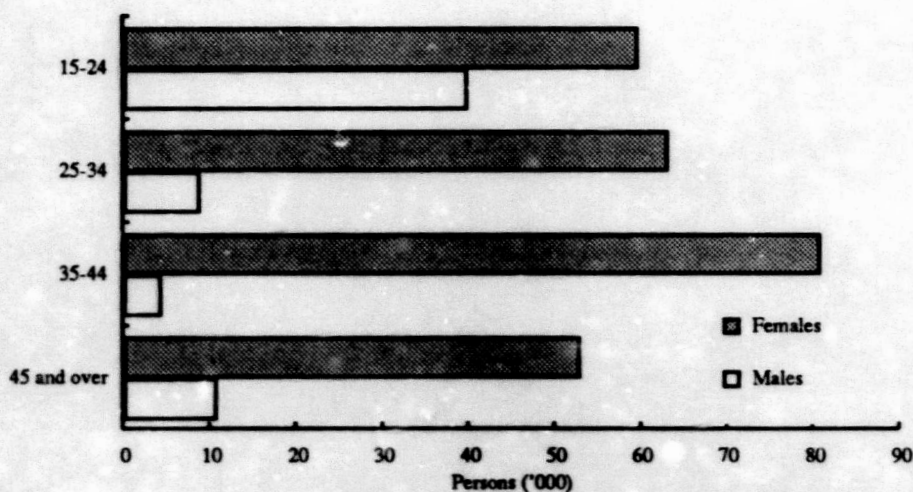
An examination of the age distribution for males shows that the 15-24 age group accounts for 62.5 per cent of part-time employment with 51.3 per cent of this age group being regular casuals. For females there is a much more even distribution across the age groups, with the 35-44 age group being the largest (31.5 per cent). Permanent or temporary part-time employees account for 46.0 per cent of females in this age group.

PART-TIME WORKERS : TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK BY AGE AND SEX, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

('000)

Type of part time work	Age in years				Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and over	
MALES					
Non-permanent full-time	* 2.7	* 1.5	**	* 1.8	6.7
Permanent and temporary part-time	* 2.6	* 2.0	* 1.5	* 2.6	8.7
Regular casual	20.4	* 2.8	**	* 2.7	26.3
Irregular casual	4.5	**	**	**	6.3
Other part-time	9.6	* 1.7	* 1.3	* 3.0	15.6
Total	39.8	8.8	* 4.3	10.8	63.7
FEMALES					
Non-permanent full-time	* 3.5	* 1.2	* 1.3	**	6.8
Permanent and temporary part-time	7.4	24.3	37.2	24.0	93.0
Regular casual	36.6	24.6	27.3	17.3	105.8
Irregular casual	7.8	5.2	5.8	* 3.6	22.4
Other part-time	* 4.3	7.6	9.3	7.2	28.4
Total	59.6	63.1	80.8	52.9	256.4
PERSONS					
Non-permanent full-time	6.2	* 2.8	* 2.0	* 2.6	13.5
Permanent and temporary part-time	10.0	26.3	38.7	26.6	101.7
Regular casual	57.0	27.4	27.8	19.9	132.1
Irregular casual	12.3	6.0	6.1	* 4.4	28.7
Other part-time	13.9	9.3	10.6	10.2	44.0
Total	99.3	71.9	85.1	63.7	320.0

PART-TIME WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX



3. INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

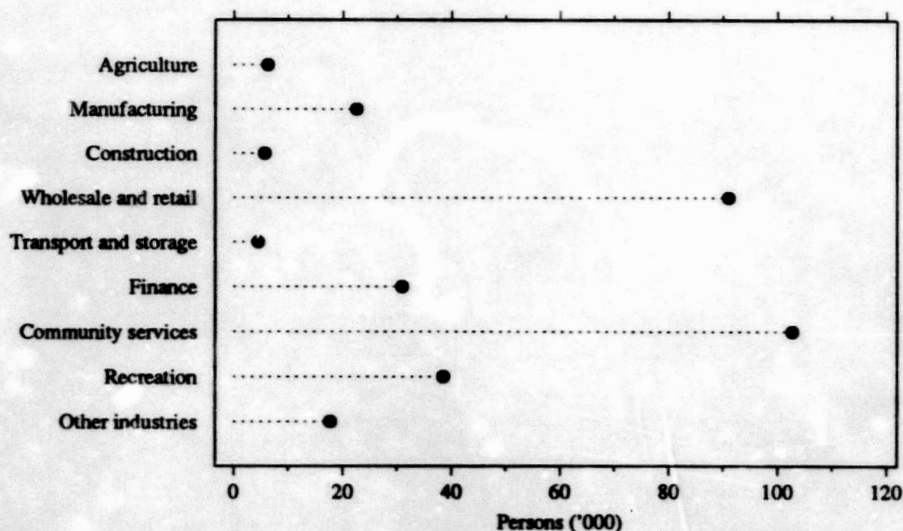
A breakdown of part-time employment by industry is shown in the following table. The industry group with the largest number of part-time employed was Community services (32.1 per cent), covering such industries as health, education and other community organisations. The next largest group was the Wholesale and retail trade industry which represents 28.4 per cent of the total.

In the Community services industry 51.4 per cent of persons were employed as permanent or temporary part-time. In the Wholesale and retail trade industry 57.5 per cent of persons were employed as regular casuals.

**PART-TIME WORKERS : INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK,
VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988**
('000)

Industry	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part- time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	* 2.1	**	**	**	* 2.1	6.3
Manufacturing	* 1.8	7.4	9.5	* 2.0	* 1.8	22.6
Construction	**	* 1.6	* 2.1	**	* 1.8	5.7
Wholesale and retail	**	18.0	52.3	11.3	8.3	91.0
Transport and storage	**	**	* 1.5	**	* 2.6	4.6
Finance, property, and business services	**	13.0	9.8	* 2.5	4.8	30.9
Community services	5.4	52.8	27.6	5.1	11.8	102.7
Recreation, personal, and other services	**	* 2.3	20.9	5.6	9.5	38.5
Other industries	* 1.7	5.8	7.3	* 1.7	* 1.2	17.7
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

PART-TIME WORKERS BY INDUSTRY



4. OCCUPATION BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

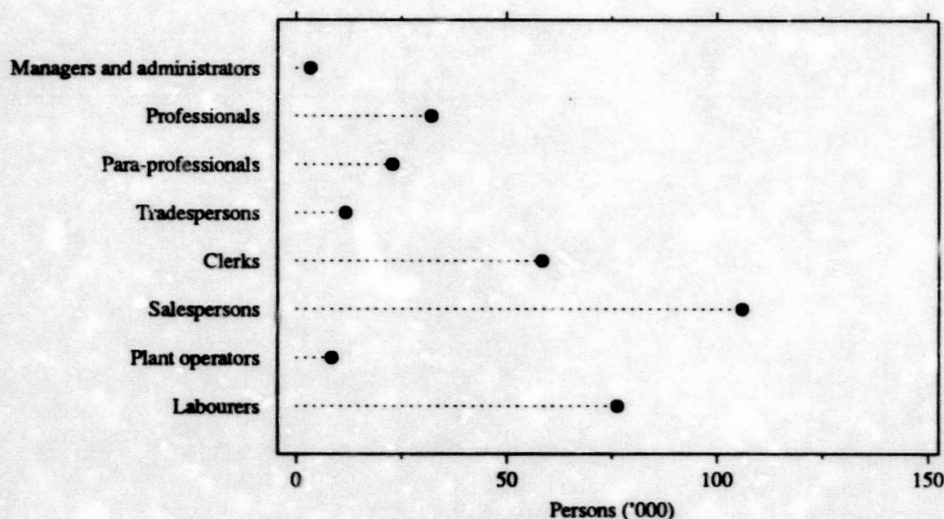
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Sales persons and personal service workers account for 33.1 per cent of part-time workers. This occupation group includes bar attendants, child care workers, enrolled nurses and cashiers. Of this group 53.1 per cent were regular casuals. Labourers and related workers accounted for 23.9% of part-time workers. This group includes trade assistants, factory hands, cleaners and construction labourers. Of this group regular casuals also predominated with 43.8 per cent of its part-time employment.

PART-TIME WORKERS : OCCUPATION BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988 ('000)

Occupation	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part- time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
Managers and administrators	**	**	**	**	* 1.8	* 3.5
Professionals	* 3.1	11.0	8.6	* 1.8	7.7	32.2
Para-professionals	* 1.3	15.4	* 4.1	* 1.3	**	23.0
Tradespersons	* 1.8	* 1.3	4.8	**	* 2.9	11.8
Clerks	* 3.6	21.9	22.2	4.5	6.3	58.5
Salespersons, and personal service workers	**	28.6	56.3	12.6	8.5	106.0
Plant, and machine operators and drivers	**	* 1.8	* 2.1	**	* 3.3	8.5
Labourers and related workers	* 2.6	21.0	33.5	6.8	12.6	76.4
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

PART-TIME WORKERS BY OCCUPATION



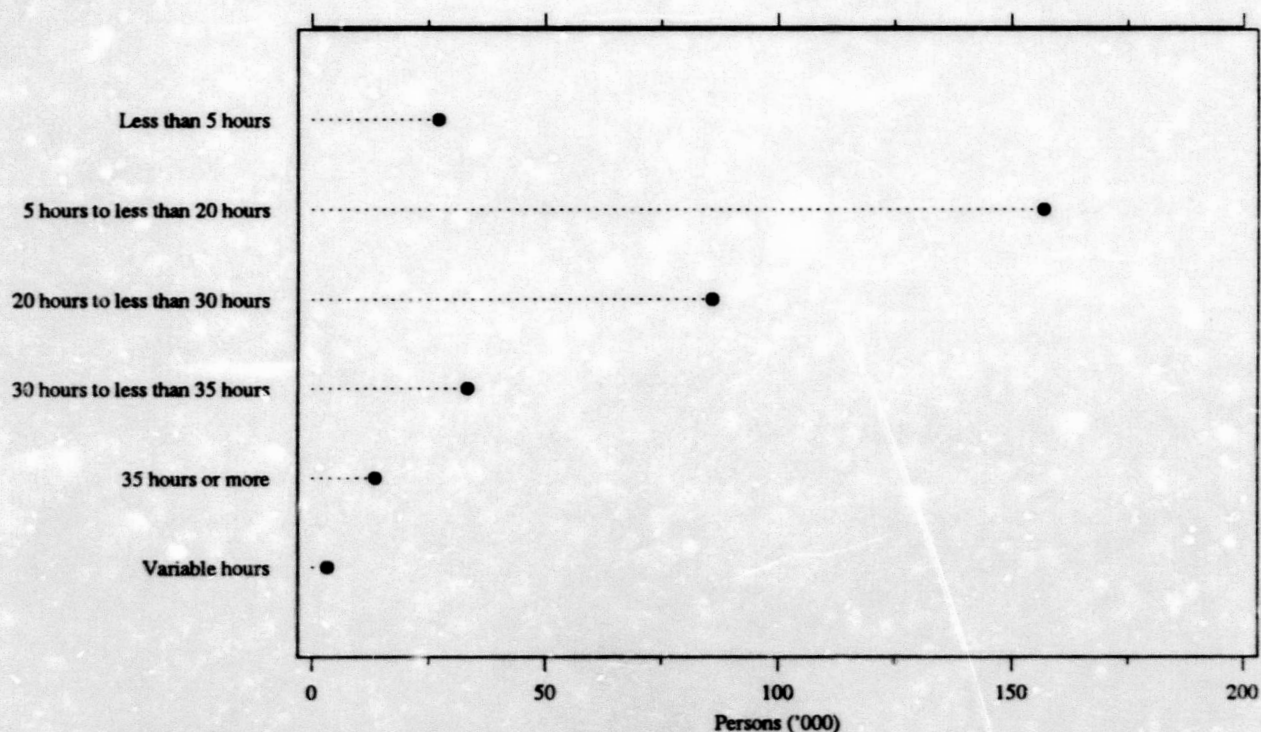
5. HOURS USUALLY WORKED BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

Of the two largest part-time employment categories regular casuals generally worked less hours than did permanent and temporary part-time. A comparatively large 64.6 per cent of regular casuals worked five to less than twenty hours weekly compared to 29.0 per cent of permanent and temporary part-time employees. In contrast 18.5 per cent of regular casuals worked from twenty to less than thirty hours while as many as 47.7 per cent of permanent and temporary part-timers did so.

PART-TIME WORKERS : HOURS USUALLY WORKED BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

Usual hours worked	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part-time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
'000						
Less than 5 hours	**	**	17.8	* 1.9	6.7	27.1
5 hours to less than 20 hours	**	29.5	85.3	18.9	23.1	156.8
20 hours to less than 30 hours	**	48.5	24.4	6.0	7.0	85.8
30 hours to less than 35 hours	**	22.9	4.6	* 2.1	* 3.9	33.4
35 hours or more (a)	13.5	**	**	**	**	13.5
Variable hours	**	**	**	**	* 3.3	* 3.3
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0
HOURS						
Mean usual hours	39.2	22.5	12.9	14.4	11.6	17.0
Median usual hours	38.0	23.0	11.0	12.0	8.0	15.0

HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK



6. HOURLY RATE BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

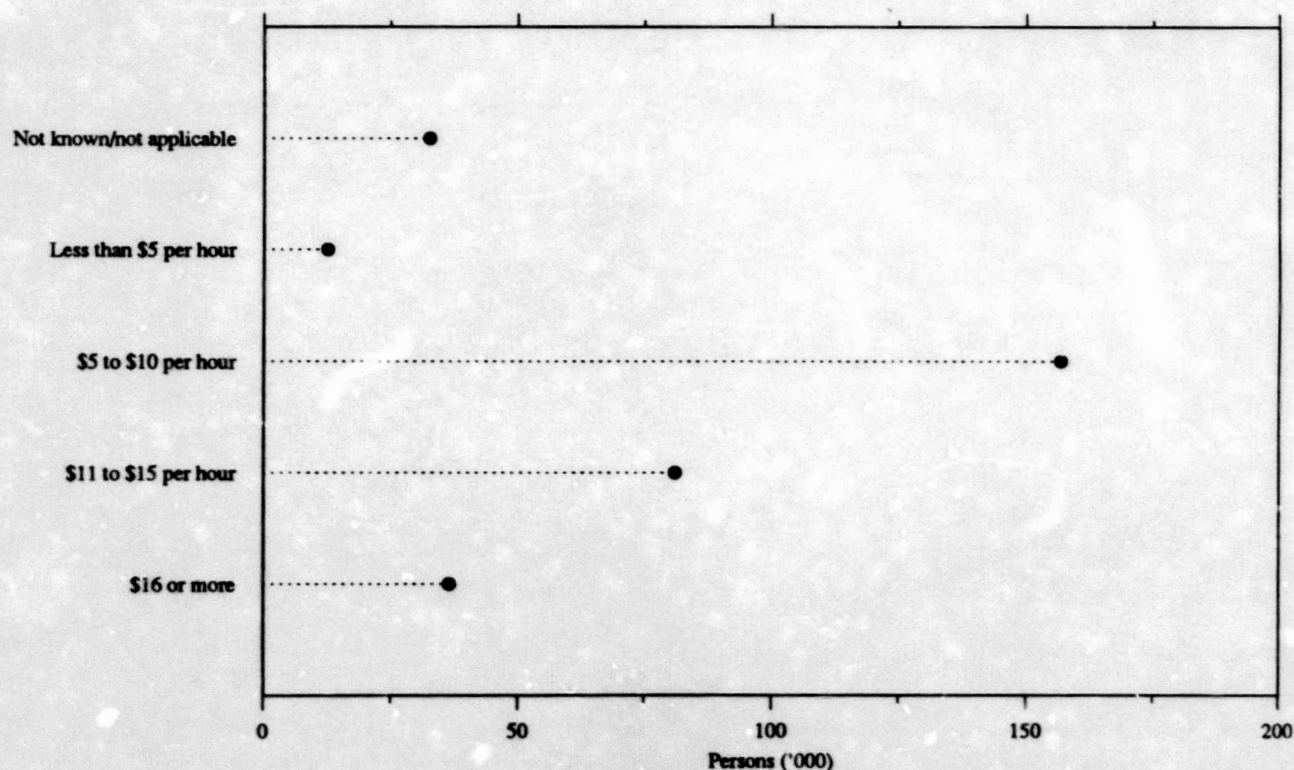
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Of part-time employees 49.0 per cent earned between \$5 and \$10 per hour, while 25.3 per cent earned between \$11 and \$15 per hour. The larger part-time employment types had similar hourly rate distribution patterns to all part-time workers.

PART-TIME WORKERS : HOURLY RATE BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

Hourly rate	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part- time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
'000						
Not known/not applicable	**	5.8	9.4	* 3.7	13.3	32.7
Less than \$5 per hour	**	* 2.1	* 3.7	**	6.1	12.6
\$5 - \$10 per hour	6.1	53.6	71.7	13.1	12.4	156.9
\$11- \$15 per hour	4.7	22.6	38.3	8.6	6.8	81.0
\$16 or more per hour	* 2.3	17.3	9.1	* 2.5	5.4	36.6
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0
\$ PER HOUR						
Mean hourly rate	12.31	10.76	9.27	9.77	7.81	9.72
Median hourly rate	11.00	10.01	10.00	11.00	13.00	10.01

HOURLY RATE OF PAY



7. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

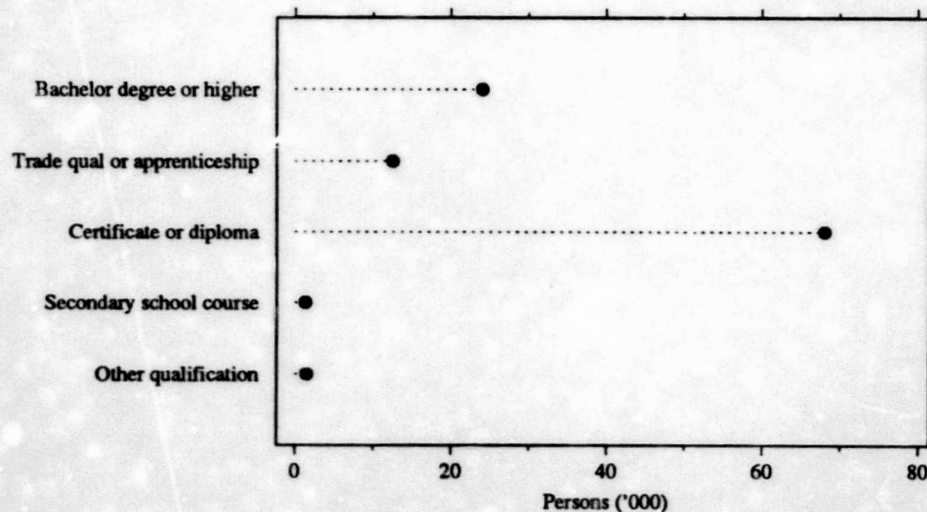
Of part-time workers, 36.4 per cent left school early and have not studied further, while 32.7 per cent have further qualifications. These further qualifications included 23.0 per cent with a Bachelor degree or higher, 11.9 per cent with a Trade qualification or apprenticeship and a comparatively large 64.9 per cent with a Certificate or diploma. Of those with a Certificate or diploma 48.8 per cent were permanent and temporary part-time.

PART-TIME WORKERS : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

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<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Non-permanent full-time</i>	<i>Permanent and temporary part-time</i>	<i>Regular casual</i>	<i>Irregular casual</i>	<i>Other part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
Education status						
Still attending school	**	* 2.5	30.4	5.9	7.1	45.9
Left school early and has not studied	* 4.1	41.2	45.6	11.0	14.5	116.4
Attended highest year available	* 2.6	14.3	23.9	5.7	6.6	53.1
Has further qualifications	6.9	43.6	32.2	6.1	15.8	104.7
Type of qualification						
No qualifications	6.6	56.5	98.6	22.7	28.2	212.6
Bachelor degree or higher	* 2.3	7.9	7.6	* 1.5	4.8	24.1
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	* 1.3	* 2.6	4.8	* 1.3	* 2.6	12.5
Certificate or Diploma	* 3.3	33.2	19.8	* 3.3	8.5	68.0
Secondary school course	**	**	**	**	**	* 1.3
Other qualification	**	**	**	**	**	* 1.5
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

TYPE OF QUALIFICATION



There were 16.9 per cent of part-time employees belonging to a superannuation scheme whether it be employer sponsored or private. Of the remaining 83.1 per cent who were not in a superannuation scheme the majority (32.5 per cent), had no employer scheme available.

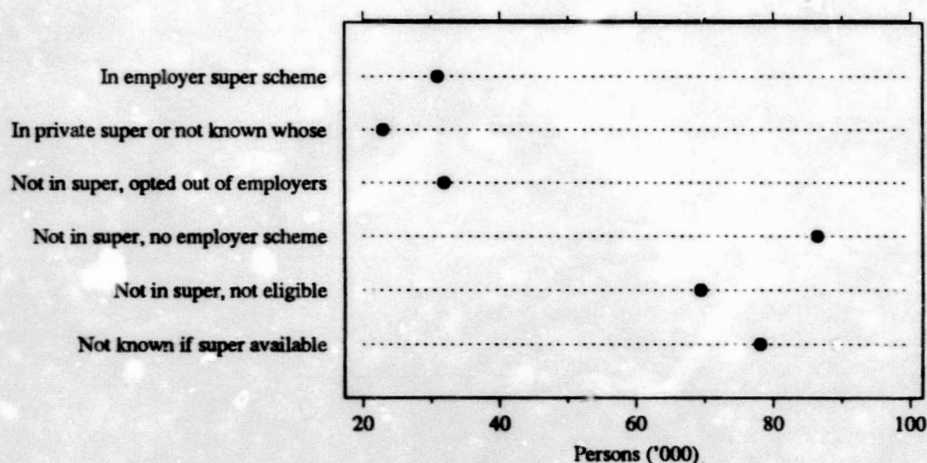
Permanent and temporary part-time employees constituted 58.9 per cent of those belonging to a superannuation scheme. Of those who do not belong to a superannuation scheme regular casuals account for 46.2 per cent of persons.

There were 31.3 per cent of permanent and temporary part-time employees in a superannuation scheme compared to only 7.0 per cent of regular casuals.

**PART-TIME WORKERS : SUPERANNUATION STATUS BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK,
VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988**
(^{'000})

<i>Superannuation status</i>	<i>Non-permanent full-time</i>	<i>Permanent and temporary part-time</i>	<i>Regular casual</i>	<i>Irregular casual</i>	<i>Other part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
In employer sponsored superannuation scheme	**	22.2	* 3.3	**	* 4.3	31.0
In private superannuation scheme or not known whose	* 3.0	9.6	6.0	* 1.8	* 2.6	23.0
Not in superannuation scheme, opted out of employer scheme	**	22.0	5.9	* 1.8	* 2.0	31.9
Not in superannuation scheme, no employer scheme available	* 2.2	17.0	36.5	9.4	21.4	86.5
Not in superannuation scheme, not eligible to join	5.1	13.2	39.1	7.1	4.8	69.4
Not in superannuation scheme, not known if scheme available	* 2.4	17.6	41.3	7.9	8.8	78.1
Not known if in a superannuation scheme	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

SUPERANNUATION STATUS



9. PART-TIME WORKERS WHO DID NOT WORK IN THEIR OWN BUSINESS : CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

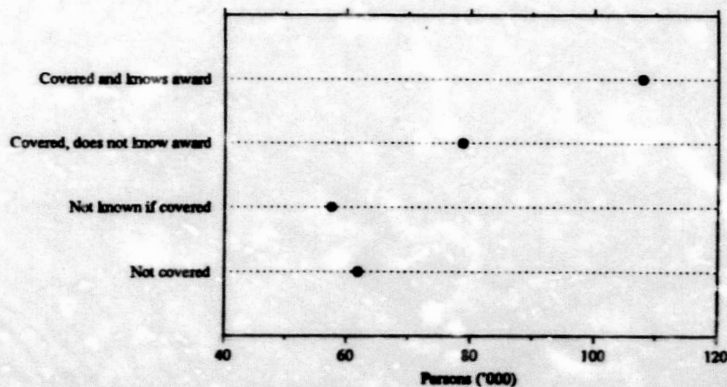
Of part-time employees, 58.3 per cent were covered by an industrial award, 26.3 per cent were entitled to Long service leave, 12.3 per cent were eligible for study leave, 22.5 per cent had a career structure including promotion opportunities, 38.5 per cent were eligible to be paid overtime and 74.6 per cent were covered by Workcare. It is clear that, in general, a larger proportion of permanent or temporary part-timers were eligible for entitlements than regular casuals.

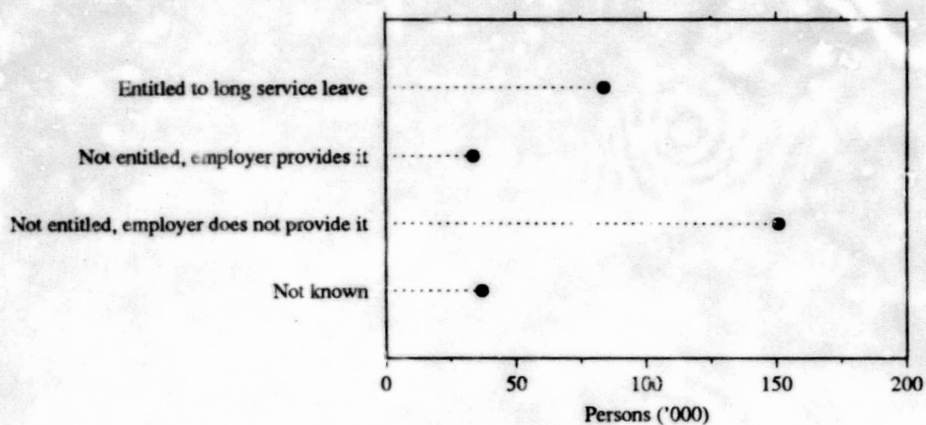
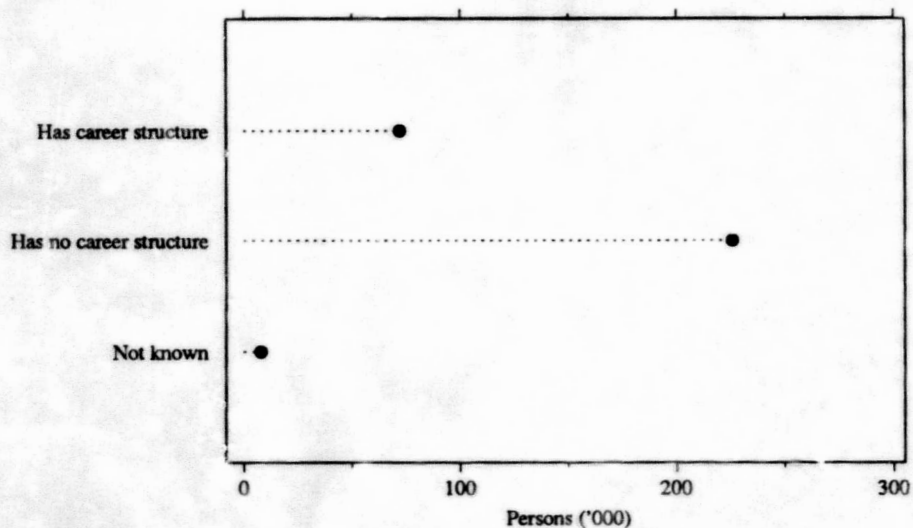
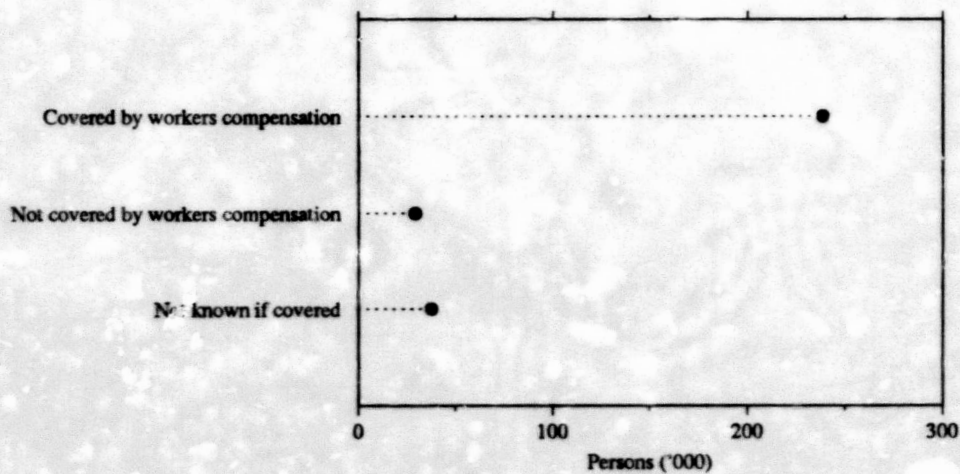
PART-TIME WORKERS WHO DID NOT WORK IN THEIR OWN BUSINESS : CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

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Conditions of employment	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part-time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
Award coverage						
Covered and knows award	* 4.4	47.0	42.8	7.8	5.8	107.8
Covered but does not know award	* 4.4	32.1	30.2	7.7	* 4.3	78.7
Not known if covered	* 1.9	11.3	30.5	7.6	6.3	57.6
Not covered	* 2.6	11.0	26.1	4.6	17.6	61.9
Long service leave entitlement						
Entitled to long service leave	* 2.7	64.6	9.6	* 4.0	* 3.1	84.0
Not entitled but employer provides it to others	**	5.1	21.3	* 3.2	* 3.5	33.8
Not entitled, employer does not provide it	8.0	19.2	81.3	16.6	25.8	151.0
Not known if entitled to long service leave	* 1.9	12.5	17.4	* 3.9	* 1.5	37.1
Study leave						
Eligible for paid study leave	* 1.9	25.5	6.7	**	* 4.1	39.3
Not eligible for paid study leave	11.1	66.1	117.6	25.0	29.7	249.6
Not known if eligible	**	9.8	5.2	* 1.6	**	17.2
Career structure						
Has career structure	* 3.6	30.2	26.6	7.4	* 4.1	72.0
Has no career structure	9.7	68.9	99.0	18.7	29.7	226.0
Not known if has career structure	**	* 2.3	* 4.0	* 1.5	**	8.0
Overtime rates						
Eligible to be paid overtime	7.7	49.7	52.4	9.0	* 4.4	123.2
Not eligible to be paid overtime	5.3	47.1	70.1	16.6	28.1	167.2
Not known if eligible to be paid O/T	**	4.6	7.1	* 2.0	* 1.6	15.6
Workers compensation						
Covered by workers comp insurance	11.0	94.1	95.6	20.8	17.3	238.7
Not covered by workers comp insurance	* 1.3	* 2.3	14.2	* 2.9	8.8	29.4
Not known if covered by workers comp	**	5.1	19.7	* 4.0	8.0	37.8
Total	13.3	101.4	129.6	27.6	34.1	306.0

AWARD COVERAGE



LONG SERVICE LEAVE ENTITLEMENT**CAREER STRUCTURE****WORKERS COMPENSATION**

10. REASON FOR WORKING PART-TIME BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

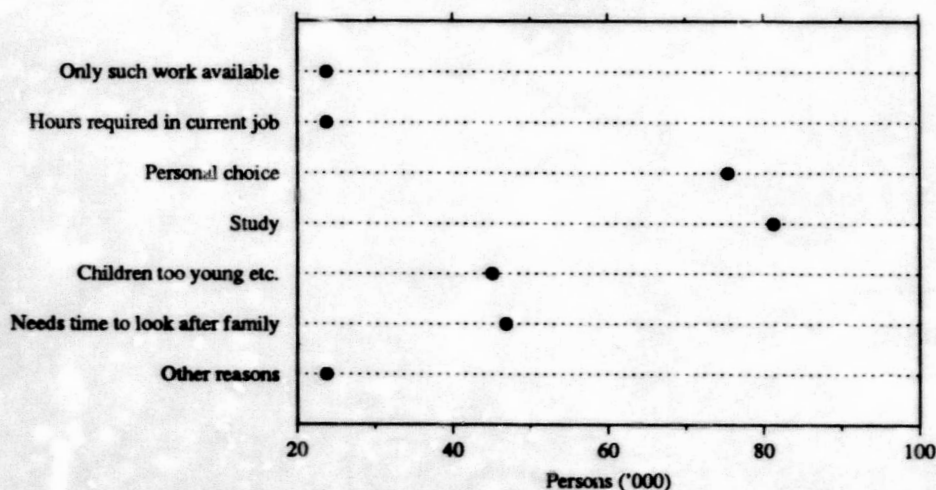
The most common reason given for working part-time was study with 25.4 per cent of part-time workers choosing this option. The next most popular reason was personal choice with 23.6 per cent.

PART-TIME WORKERS : REASON FOR WORKING PART-TIME BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

('000)

Reason for working part-time	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part-time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
Only such work available	5.5	* 3.3	8.7	* 2.7	* 3.6	23.8
Hours required in current job	* 1.2	11.3	6.0	* 1.3	* 4.0	23.8
Personal choice	* 1.5	30.0	27.0	5.7	11.3	75.5
Study	* 1.5	7.2	51.0	9.8	11.8	81.3
Children too young etc	**	17.4	18.9	* 3.3	5.5	45.1
Needs time to look after house/family	**	25.1	14.0	* 3.8	* 4.0	46.9
Other reasons	* 3.8	7.5	6.5	* 2.2	* 3.8	23.8
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

REASONS FOR WORKING PART-TIME



11. REASON FOR WORKING PART-TIME BY SEX

The reasons given for working part-time differed somewhat between males and females. The main reason for males working part-time was clearly study with 54.5 per cent in contrast to females where only 18.2 per cent responded with study. The main reason given for females working part-time was personal choice with 26.7 per cent. Other reasons for females working part-time were study, needs time to look after house/family at 18.2 per cent and children too young at 17.4 per cent.

PART-TIME WORKERS : REASON FOR WORKING PART-TIME BY SEX, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

('000)

Reason for working part-time	Males	Females	Persons
Only such work available	7.9	15.9	23.8
Hours required in current job	6.3	17.5	23.8
Personal choice	7.0	68.5	75.5
Study	34.7	46.6	81.3
Children too young etc	**	44.6	45.1
Needs time to look after house/family	**	46.6	46.9
Other reasons	7.0	16.7	23.8
Total	63.7	256.4	320.0

12. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

15

Only 26.3 per cent of part-time workers were trade union members. Of part-time workers who are trade union members permanent and temporary part-time employees accounted for 42.6 per cent.

PART-TIME WORKERS : TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

('000)

Trade union membership	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part-time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
Member of a trade union	* 3.5	35.9	33.0	7.5	4.5	84.3
Not a member of a trade union	10.1	65.8	99.1	21.3	39.5	235.7
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

13. PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

Home duties was quoted by 31.8 per cent of part-time employees as their previous occupation, 22.7 per cent came from full-time jobs, 17.0 per cent were previously secondary school students and 17.0 per cent are continuing as part-timers.

Of those who quoted their previous occupation as either secondary school or full-time study 60.5 per cent were regular casual.

PART-TIME WORKERS : PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

('000)

Previous occupation	Non-permanent full-time	Permanent and temporary part-time	Regular casual	Irregular casual	Other part-time	Total
Home duties	**	41.3	41.7	6.6	11.6	101.8
Unemployed	* 2.5	**	* 2.9	* 1.3	* 2.1	9.6
Worked full-time	6.4	27.0	19.7	6.2	13.2	72.5
Worked part-time	**	20.4	20.2	6.4	7.1	54.3
Secondary school	**	* 4.5	35.8	6.2	7.4	54.7
Full-time study	* 2.8	* 4.0	9.5	* 1.8	* 2.1	20.2
Voluntary work	**	**	**	**	**	**
Retired	**	**	**	**	**	* 1.6
Other	**	* 3.4	* 1.5	**	**	5.2
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

14. TIME WORKING PART-TIME BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK

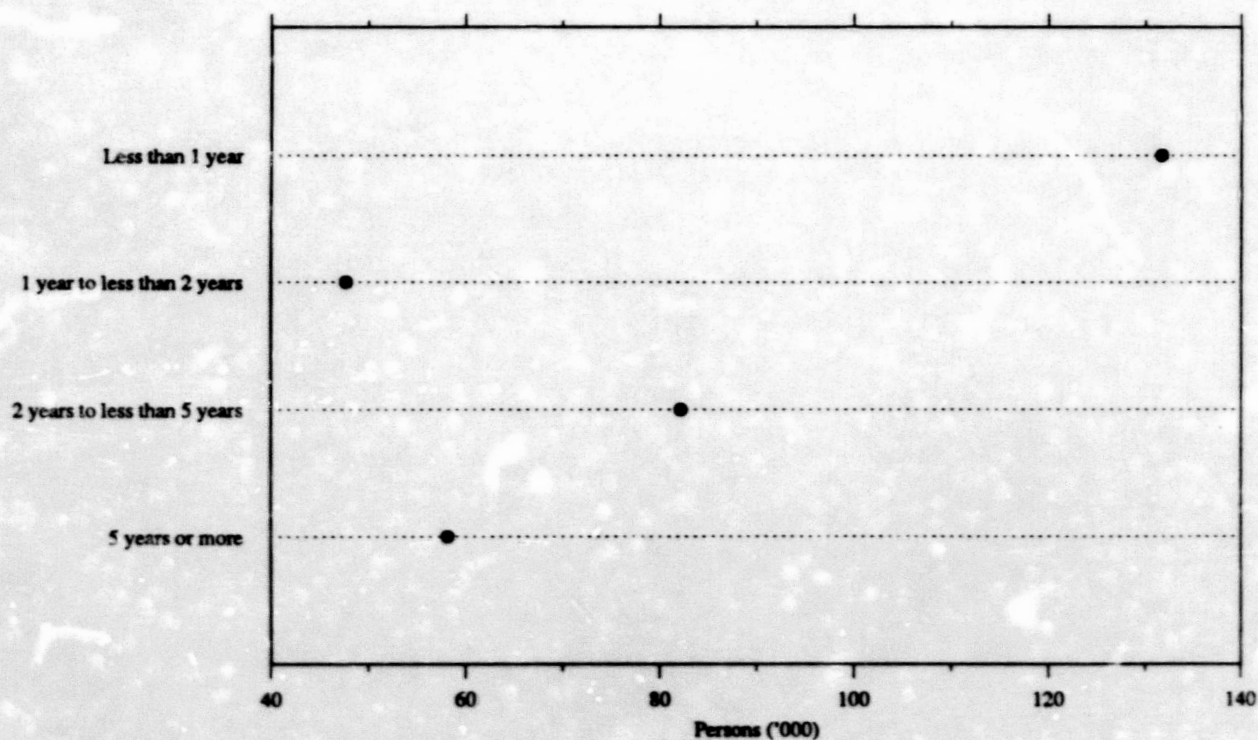
There were 41.2 per cent of part-time workers that had worked part-time for less than one year. Of these 47.1 per cent were regular casuals. Those part-time employees who had been working part-time for five years or more represented 18.2 per cent of the part-time population.

PART-TIME WORKERS : TIME WORKING PART-TIME BY TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

('000)

<i>How long working part-time</i>	<i>Non- permanent full-time</i>	<i>Permanent/ temporary part-time</i>	<i>Regular casual</i>	<i>Irregular casual</i>	<i>Other part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
Less than 1 year	8.6	26.4	62.1	15.6	19.1	131.8
1 year to less than 2 years	*1.9	14.8	22.7	5.3	*3.1	47.8
2 years to less than 5 years	**	30.0	34.3	5.4	11.9	82.2
5 years or more	*2.3	30.4	13.0	*2.6	9.9	58.2
Total	13.5	101.7	132.1	28.7	44.0	320.0

TIME WORKING PART-TIME



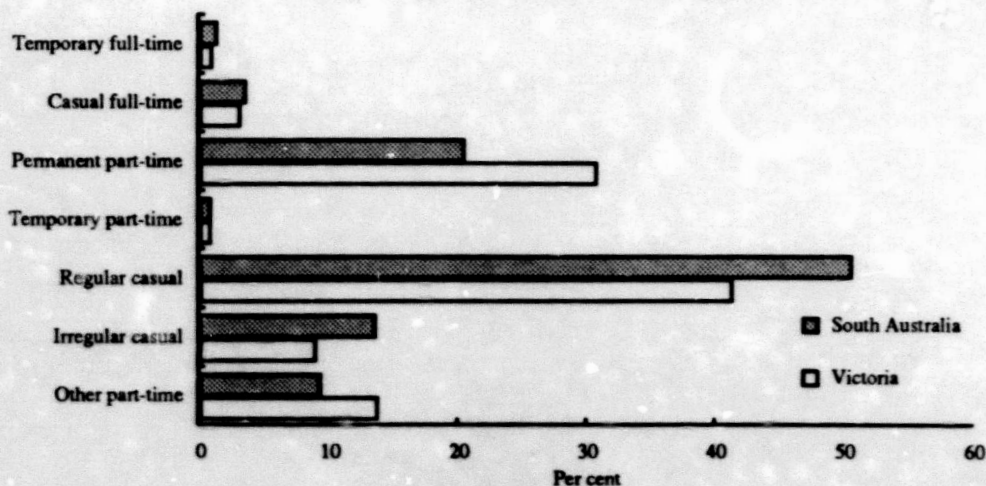
The South Australian data used in the table below is derived from the Type and Conditions of Part-time Employment survey conducted in South Australia in October 1986. The distribution of employees between the seven types of part-time employment differed somewhat between South Australia and Victoria. South Australians were more likely to be employed in the non-permanent full-time positions, especially in the case of males. South Australians were also more likely to work on a casual basis than Victorians. Victorians in contrast were more likely to be employed on a permanent part-time basis than South Australians.

PART-TIME WORKERS : TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK BY STATE AND SEX
(Per cent)

Type of part-time work	Victoria			South Australia (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Temporary full-time	3.3	0.4	1.0	5.9	0.5	1.4
Casual full-time	7.2	2.3	3.2	10.7	2.0	3.6
Permanent part-time	12.1	35.5	30.8	4.3	24.1	20.5
Temporary part-time	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.9
Regular casual	41.4	41.2	41.3	42.0	52.4	50.6
Irregular casual	9.9	8.7	9.0	15.1	13.2	13.6
Other part-time	24.5	11.1	13.8	20.2	7.1	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) These figures are from 'Type and Conditions of Part-time Employment, South Australia' (6203.4) (October 1986).

TYPE OF PART-TIME WORK BY STATE



The figures contained in this publication are estimates based on a sample of approximately 6,200 households in Victoria in October 1988.

Reliability of the estimates

2. The estimates provided in this publication may be subject to two types of error:

Sampling error

3. This is the difference which would be expected between the estimate and corresponding figure that would have been obtained from a collection based on the whole population, using the same questionnaires and procedures. Estimates of sampling error are illustrated below.

Non-sampling error

4. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing the data. These errors can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or complete enumeration. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

Interpretation of results

5. As the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. In addition, the estimates may be subject to reporting errors and inconsistencies which include:

- (a) recall errors for the questions relating to the number of years since a full time job was held.
- (b) misreporting of income and employment conditions because this was considered sensitive.
- (c) different interpretations of various terms used in the questions.

Estimates of sampling error

6. One measure of the likely difference which would be expected between the estimate based on a sample and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete collection is the standard error.

7. There are about two chances in three (67 per cent) that an estimate will differ by less than one standard error that would have been obtained if all households had been included in the survey. There are about nineteen chances in twenty (95 per cent) that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

8. A standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate is known as the 'relative standard error'. For example, if an estimate of 4,500 households has a standard error of 1125, then the estimate has a relative standard error of $1125/4500 \times 100 = 25$ per cent. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

9. Estimates below 1100 persons are excluded from this publication and are replaced with two asterisks (**) because they are subject to high relative standard errors (more than 50 per cent). Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction they should not be regarded as reliable.

10. Estimates between 1,100 and 4,500 persons have been included in this publication preceded by an asterisk, e.g. *3.6. This is to highlight the need for care in using the data because of the high relative standard error (between 25 and 50 per cent).

11. An example of the calculation on use of standard errors is as follows. From Table 1 we see that in October 1988 there were 98,700 persons engaged in permanent part-time work. Referring to Table A (on page 19), an estimate of 98,700 has a standard error of approximately 4,300. There are therefore two chances in three that the number that would have been produced if all persons had been included in the survey lies in the range $98,700 - 4,300 = 94,400$ and $98,700 + 4,300 = 103,000$. There are nineteen chances in twenty that the number lies in the range $98,700 - 8,600 = 90,100$ and $98,700 + 8,600 = 107,300$.

12. A more detailed explanation of standard errors can be found in the technical notes of the *Labour Force, Australia*, (6203.0)(monthly).

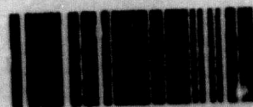
TABLE A. STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATES (a), TYPES AND CONDITIONS OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1988

Size of estimate ('000)	Standard error of estimate ('000)	Relative standard error (b) (Per cent)	There are about two chances in three that the actual population figure will fall in the range (b) ('000)	There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the actual population figure will fall in the range (b) ('000)
1.1	0.6	50.6	0.5 - 1.7	0 - 2.3
1.2	0.6	48.5	0.6 - 1.8	0 - 2.4
1.3	0.6	46.6	0.7 - 1.9	0.1 - 2.5
1.4	0.6	44.9	0.8 - 2.0	0.2 - 2.6
1.5	0.7	43.4	0.8 - 2.2	0.1 - 2.9
1.6	0.7	42.0	0.9 - 2.3	0.2 - 3.0
1.7	0.7	40.7	1.0 - 2.4	0.3 - 3.1
1.8	0.7	39.6	1.1 - 2.5	0.4 - 3.2
1.9	0.7	38.5	1.2 - 2.6	0.5 - 3.3
2.0	0.7	37.5	1.3 - 2.7	0.6 - 3.4
2.1	0.8	36.6	1.3 - 2.9	0.5 - 3.7
2.2	0.8	35.7	1.4 - 3.0	0.6 - 3.8
2.3	0.8	34.9	1.5 - 3.1	0.7 - 3.9
2.4	0.8	34.2	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 4.0
2.5	0.8	33.5	1.7 - 3.3	0.9 - 4.1
3.0	0.9	30.5	2.1 - 3.9	1.2 - 4.8
3.5	1.0	28.1	2.5 - 4.5	1.5 - 5.5
4.0	1.0	26.2	3.0 - 5.0	2.0 - 6.0
4.5	1.1	24.7	3.4 - 5.6	2.3 - 6.7
5.0	1.2	23.3	3.8 - 6.2	2.6 - 7.4
6.0	1.2	21.2	4.8 - 7.2	3.6 - 8.4
8.0	1.4	18.1	6.6 - 9.4	5.2 - 10.8
10.0	1.6	16.1	8.4 - 11.6	6.8 - 13.2
20.0	2.2	10.9	17.8 - 22.2	15.6 - 24.4
30.0	2.6	8.7	27.4 - 32.6	24.8 - 35.2
40.0	3.0	7.4	37.0 - 43.0	34.0 - 46.0
50.0	3.3	6.5	46.7 - 53.3	43.4 - 56.6
100.0	4.3	4.3	95.7 - 104.3	91.4 - 108.6
200.0	5.6	2.8	194.4 - 205.6	188.8 - 211.2
300.0	6.6	2.2	293.4 - 306.6	286.8 - 313.2

(a) These figures have been rounded. (b) These figures have been calculated using the actual figures.

TYPE AND CONDITIONS OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

VICTORIA OCTOBER 1988



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